OBITUARY.

Edward Everett, of Massachusetts.

THE DETAILS OF HIS DEATH.

Sketch of His Life and Services.

OBSEQUIES IN BOSTON ON THURSDAY.

MATIONAL HONORS TO THE DECEASED.

The Details of Mr. Everett's Death. Bosron, Jan. 15, 1865. Edward Everett died this morning, at four o'clock,

is residence on Summer street, of apoplexy. His age was seventy years and about nine months. Mr. Everett addressed his fellow citizens, at Fancuil Hall, on Monday last, in aid of sending provisions to Sa-vannah, and during the afternoon of that day was present

in court, in reference to a claim for damages against the city of Charlestown, for overflowing a portion of his es-On Tuesday he became affected with quite a severe sold, but neither his friends nor himself deemed it segious. On Saturday evening he appeared about as well as usual, and retired to bed, declining to trouble any one

About three o'clock this morning his housekeeper en tered his room and found him sleeping naturally. An hour later she was alarmed by hearing a heavy fall in his room, and found him lying on the floor, breathing heavily. A physician was promptly summoned, but be-fore his arrival Mr. Everett died.

The event was announced in nearly all the churches at cement of morning service, and created a profound feeling of sadness. Shortly after noon the h bells of the city and suburbs were tolied.

Mr. Everett's funeral will take place at noon on Thurs day next, in the First church, Rev. Rufus Ellis pastor. esumed the State and city authorities will take part in the obsequies of this great and good citizen.

Bational Honors to the Deceased States-

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 15, 1865. The President directs the undersigned to perform the painful duty of announcing to the people of the United States that Edward Everett, distinguished not more by learning and eloquence than by unsurpassed and disinterested labors of patriotism at a period of political dis-order, departed this life at four o'clock this morning. The several executive departments of the govern will cause appropriate honors to be rendered to the memory of the deceased, at home and abroad, wherever the national name and authority are acknowledged.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Sketch of Hon. Edward Everett.

The nation loses by the decease of the Hon. Edward Everett one of its most elegant orators, ripest scholars and profoundest statesmen. For many years he was ently before the country in a public capacity, and though for the past six or eight years he has not held se under the government, he has been none the less distinguished as one of its wisest counsellors. His energetic efforts in hiding and contributing to what may be called the national charities of the country, have made his mame beloved throughout the length and breadth of the land. In the midst of his labors in behalf of the object of the last charity of the nation—the suffering citizens of Savannali—and ere the echoes of his last speech have died, he has quietly and calmly passed away.

BIRTH AND FAMILY. Mr. Everett was born in Dorchester, Mass., April 11, 1794. His ancestors were among the most distinguished of the State. His father, Rev. Oliver Everett, was for some years the paster of the Old South church, Boston, and subsequently Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in Alexander Hill Everett, was employed, in 1840, on diplomatic mission to Cuba and Spain.

HIS COLLEGE LIFE. When yet a child he was spoken of by Mr. Webster, who taught school in a narrow and obscure street in Boston. as a boy of "parts." So rapidly did he advance hims under the noble tutorship of the then unknown grea man, that in 1807, at the age of thirteen, he was admitted to Harvard College. He early became distinguished for his erudition, and while yet an undergraduate was unant editor, the college journal, then known as the Harvar Lyceum. The reputation which he here won as a brilliant r and writer still lingers as one of "Old Harvard's" most interesting traditions, and numerous anecdotes of hi college life are preserved and repeated by the students of honors, and with such a reputation as a ripe scholar as induced the principal of the college to engage him as a honor. At the same time, having selected divinity as a on, he pursued his studies in theology, and be traying all the time that love of general and polite literature which has since distinguished him. While still acting as a tutor at Harvard (in 1812) he delivered a poem of great spirit and merit before the Phi Beta Kappe Society on "American Poets."

HIS LIFE AS A PASTOR. In 1813 the lamented Buckminster, paster of the Brattle street church, Boston, died, and Mr. Everett, though only nineteen years of age, was selected as his suc Here he first developed his powers as an orator, and won a reputation as a speaker which attracted large audience to hear him. While acting in this capacity he published (in 1814) a defence of Christianity against Geo. Bethune English's then famous work, entitled "Grounds of Chris tianity Examined by Comparing the New Testament with who made himself notorious by declaring that he was convert to Judaism, and by the publication of his very learned, ingenious and well written work. It created great sensation and some consternation among the reheight of his youthful popularity, was, as if by acciama tion, chosen to reply to the arguments of young English arising partly from the spirit of rivalry then existing be tween the two colleges. It succeeded in demolishing English; but, though it advanced and increased Mr. Everett's popularity, this did not prevent his very soon abandoning the pulpit as a protession.

HE BECOMES A PROPESSOR. The chair of Greek Literature at Harvard College became vacant during the winter of 1814-15. It was offered to Mr. Everett and accepted by him; but, in order to prepare himself for its he began, in the spring of 1815, a course of travel and study in Europe. This was extended beyond the time he had originally proposed, and he did not return to Boston until 1819. During his stay in Europe he to Boston until 1819. During his stay in Europe he spent some months in England, two years at the Univernity of Gottingen, and the winter of 1817-18 in Paris, In the spring of the latter year he went to Eng land, and was here enabled to enter the circle of society graced by the chief litterateurs of the day, including Scott Byron, Campbell and others. This intercourse with there eminent literary men is said to have had much in figence on his character, and to have aided in developing his constantly increasing love of literary pursuits, winter of 1818-19 was passed in Italy and Greece from which he returned to England through Wallachia, Hun entered upon his duties as a professor. It is among the pleasant traditions of Mr. Everett, still extant at Harvard. that he added new impulse to the study of classical lite-

livered to the students, but subsequently to the citizens of Boston, created a glowing enthusiasm for the study of

the languages among all classes.

While still a tutor Mr. Everett assumed editorial charge of the North American Review, then a literary magazine of sterling merit. His connection with this magazine, which continued until 1824, resulted not only in adding to its excellence, but in giving it a national character, which has since been enjoyed by no other work of like character. His articles, which were of the then rising country, and attracted much attention abroad, while at home they began to make his name written and published two generations since, they have and we may say, indeed, position as a national man. His reputation as an orator, gained when a young

from the country and stience after his return; but it was restored and increased in 1824 by the delivery of an address to the Phi Beta Kappa Society on the subject, "Circumstances I avorable to the Progress of American Literature." By the fortuitous circumstance of having General Lafayette as a listener, Mr. Everett, on this occasion, had an immense audience, among whom, it is stated, he created the utmost enthusiasm and delight, producing an effect seldom attained by the finest orators the earnest attention of all, and when he had stirred the blood and struck the chords of national pride and patriotic feeling, he made his reputation forever by the pathos of the concluding paragraph, addressed to Lafayette, and left his hearers in a state of emotion too deep to be tumultuous. The approval of the audience did not display itself for some days after, when the most sarnest calls were made upon Mr. Everett to repeat his address. He did so, and extended it subsequently to a lengthy course of lectures on various topics of history which subsequently appears to have become his second nature, to create and develop in his audience a respect for and love of the country and national unity. These lectures were soon after published, and spread far and wide the reputation of Mr. Everett, so that he he was welcomed on his entrance into public life by the whole country.

This occurred in 1824, while in the midst of his popu larity consequent on his splendid success as an orator. He was nominated by the young men of his district, who, without his consent, and indeed without consultation with him, put him forward as a candidate. He was backed by no party, and during the canvass which followed advocated no politics. His first rade was made, as have been all his others, on his character and reputation at a "inational" man. He was elected, and during the several successive years which he served in the House was a supporter of President John Quincy dams. He served ten years in Congress, and during the whole period was a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, perhaps the mest important one at that time in the House of Representatives. In the Twentieth Congress he was chairman of that committee, he drew up the celebrated report on the Panana mission. In the Twentieth Congress he drew up the famous report of the minority of the Retrenchment Committee relating to the Departments of State and of War. He was chairman during Mr. Adams' Presidency, in the Georgia controversy, and was always zealous and prominent in his efforis to secure good treatment to the Indians. He drew up the report of the committee he favor of the heirs of Fuiton; and, with George Ellsworth, of Connecticut, formed the minority of the special committee which was sent to Philadelphia to make the bank investigations. During his Congressional career he displayed a thorough knowledge of the politics of the country and the wants of the whole Union, and his spooches always upon the controversy with France, in 1835, and two or three reports on the claims of American citizens on foreign Powers, were among his other Congressional duries was carefully prepared, full of weighty information, elegant and high toned. Be sides his congressional duries to the Hough but a small part of his services. Among the most faithful in attendance, he was also a most diligent writer and a frequent debater. His speeches were always carefully prepared, full of weighty information, elegant and hig larity consequent on his splendid success as an orator He was nominated by the young men of his district,

arguments from his pen.

GOVERNOR OF MASSACHUSETTS.

In the autumn of 1834 he declined a renomination to Congress, as his political friends in Massachusetts were desirous of presenting his name as candidate for the office of Governor, to which he was chosen by a large majority in the enscing election. He was afterwards three times re-elected, holding the executive office four years. His administration was dignified, useful and popular. In the autumn of 1839, after an animated struggle, he was defeated in another contest for the gusernatorial chair, by Marcus Morton, by a majority of one vote.

struggle, he was defeated in another contest for the gubernatorial chair, by Marcus Morton, by a majority of one vote.

MINISTER TO ENGLAND.

In 1840, amid the excitement of the political canvass for President, Mr. Everett, with his family, sailed for Europe. Mr. Harrison was chosen President, and Daniel Webster, in March 4, 1841, entered the Cabinot as Secretary of State. Webster had been the warm personal friend of his former pupil, and on entering the Cabinet had him appointed American Minister at the Court of St. James. He repaired to London without being required, so great was the confidence reposed in him, to report at Washington for instructions. At the time his mission began some delicate questions, of which that of the Northeastern boundary and the McLeod case were the most prominent, threatened the pacific relations of the United States and Great Britain, and to their amicable adjustment the firmness and diplomacy of our Minister largely contributed. The case of the Creole, and questions connected with Oregon and Texas, were also elements of irritation. He procured at various times, and in the face of great obstacles, the release from the penal colony of Van Dieman's Land of sixty or seventy American citizens convicted of participation in the Canada rebellion. Although his position as Minister was rendered difficult, not only by the delicate character of the questions involved, but by the frequent changes in the administration of the Department of State, Mr. Everett gave general satisfaction by the manner in which he conducted the national affairs abroad. The discussion of every question arising was left to his judgment. During his residence in London his social post time was find the recognition and admiration of his scholarship.

In 1843 he was expected to assume charge of the newly-constituted massing the to the control of his scholarship.

of his scholarship.

In 1943 he was sequested to assume charge of the newly constituted mission to China, with a view to the establishment of commercial relations with that country, but declined to accept it and remained at London until 1845.

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FRESIDENT OF BARYARD.

On his return to this country, in 1845, he was chosen President of Harvard University; but his impaired health compelled him to resign his post at the end of three years. He again naturally retugned to his literary pursuits. Among his labors in this line was the publication of a collected edition of his speeches, adding a memoir of the life of the distinguished statesman.

Mr. Webster is speeches, adding a memoir of the life of the distinguished statesman.

Mr. Webster died in November, 1882, while Secretary of State. Mr. Everett was called from his retirement to succeed him, and took his sent at the head of the Cabinet of Mr. Fillimore. This position he held during the last four months of Mr. Fillimore's administration. The condition of the public business made them months of most severe labor. Among the important matters that demanded his consideration were those relating to the Crescent City steamer, Lobos Islands, and the negotiations pertaining to the disheries. He concluded an international copyright convention with Great Britain, and a Consular Convention with Great Britain and Trance to entail America. But the question that attracted most of the public interest during Mr. Everett's administration of the Department of State was the joint proposition of Great Britain and France to enter with the United States into a tripartite convention, guaranteeing to Spain in perpetuity the exclusive possession of Cuba. This proposition was declined by the United States, in a diplomatic note of great ability drawn up by Mr. Everett.

SENATOR FROM MASSACHUSETTS.

SENATOR FROM MASSACHUSETTS. Mr. Everett also became the successor of Mr. Webster in the Senate of the United States. While yet a member of the Cabinet of Mr. Fillmore he (Everett) was elected by the Logislature of Massachusette to the Senate of the United States, took his seat in that body at the commencement of the special executive session in March, 1553, and made an elaborate speech on the Central American question. In the summer and fall recess of the same year Mr. Everett delivered an address before the Historical Society of this city on the subject of colonization and emigration. He also spoke several times against the proposed new constitution of his State. His career of usefulness was interrupted during the categories of the State. His health rallied somewhat during the excitement in Congress consequent on the introduction of the bill to repeal the Missouri Compromise, which he strongly opposed; but the reaction only made his health worse, and in May, 1854, he was compelled to resign, and retired to private life.

THE MOUNT VERNON FUND.

THE MOUNT VERNON FUND. He was not long to remain idle, but soon emburked upon one of the noblest undertakings of his life. In 1853 the project of purchasing Mount Vernon by private subscription was first started. Mr. Everett, having been applied to by the Mercantile Library Association of Boston to deliver a bester of dering their course of 1856-56, proposed that they should colorate the next anniversary of the

birthday of Washington, and offered to prepare for that occasion a discourse upon his character, the proceeds to be
applied to some commemorative purpose. The offer was
accepted, and on February 22, 1856, Mr. Everett pronounced his famous oration on Washington for the first
time before an immediately repeated in New York, New Haven,
It was immediately repeated in New York, New Haven,
Baltimore and Richmond, and down to 1859 it had been
delivered in different parts of the country one hundred and
twenty-nine times, always (except in seven instances, and
those for other charitable purposes) for the benefit of the
Mount Vernon fund. No deduction were ever made
by Mr. Everett from the amounts received on account of
his expenses, which were uniformly paid by himself.
They have paid over to the general treasurer
of the fund, at different times, the sum of
\$53,393 81, and in 1859 had on hand the further sum of \$4,769 75. In the autumn of 1868
Mr. Everett entered into an arrangement to furnish
an article weekly for one year for the New York Ledger,
in consideration of \$10,000, to be paid in advance to the
Mount Vernon fund. This sum has been past to the treasurer of the fund. The aggregate sum total realized in
these and other ways, and paid over to the Mount Vernon fund and sundry public or charitable associations,
will not fall short of \$90,000.

OTHER CHARITABLE SCHEMES.

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OTHER CHARITABLE SCHEMES.

Nor have Mr. Everett's labors and journeyings been limited to the augmentation of the Mount Vernon Fund. On December 22, 1857, he delivered at Boston an address on charity and charitable association, which has since been repeated in different parts of the country fifteen times, with an aggregate net receipt, for the benefit of various charitable associations, of about \$13,500. On January 17, 1859, he delivered an address at Boston on the "Early Days of Franklin," at the invitation of the association of the Franklin medalists of that city, which has since been repeated five times, yielding about \$4,000, for the benefit of various charitable and public associations. On December 7, 1858, he pronounced a enlogy on Mr. Thomas Dowse, before the Dowse Institute, at Cambridge, Massachusetts Historical Society, yielding to the two institutions about \$1,500. The aggregate sum total realized in the various ways above mentioned, and paid over to the Mount Vernon Fund and sundry public orcharitable associations, including the proceeds of the seven repetitions of the Washington discourse which were not for the benefit of the fund, will not fall short of \$90,000.

CANDIDATE FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

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CANDIDATE FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

In 1800 Mr. Everett was nominated as a candidate for Vice President by the constitutional Union party, upon the ticket with Hon. John Bell, of Tennessee, and upon the platform of "The Constitution of the Country, the Union of the States and the Enforcement of the Laws." The ticket was defented. Mr. Bell joined the rebels when the war broke out, but Mr. Everett remained true to himself and his countay, whose unity he had always advocated.

self and his country, whose unity he had always advocated.

THE EAST TENNESSEE RELIEF FUND.

In 1863, when the sufering people of East Tennessee
were by the success of General Burnside relieved of the
despotic rule of the rehels and fell into our hands. Mr.
Everett immediately interested himself in their behalf,
and started a fund for their relief similar to the Mount
Vernon scheme. It was one of the noblest undertakings of
the day, and one that was as successful as it was morally
great. The success of this movement was almost entirely
due to Mr. Everett himself. But for his herculean exertions, his exionsive influence, and his great talents most
wisely directed, this Relief Fund would never have had
a place among the evidences of the benevolence of this
our time. He may be said to have organized the benevolence and liberality of the country and directed it to the
accomplishment of a work that few men could have induced the public to attempt. The whole country is under
the greatest obligations to Mr. Everett for assuming the
part that he did, and the self-imposed duties of which ho
far more than fulfilled; for it gave to us an opportunity to
do a good deed concontratively, and in a manner that has
been done for our friends in East Tennessee. It has
helped to strengthen that attachment between different
parts of the country on which much of the country's
power depends. A short time ago Mr. Everett completed
his labors in this cause by preparing a small work in
which everything relating to it was well told.

THE SAVANNAH AID SCHEME.

The last undertaking of Mr. Everett's life

which everything relating to it was well told.

The last undertaking of Mr. Everett's life was another charity similar to that undertaken in behalf of the East Tennessecans, and one in which the nation was interested. It was for the relief of the poor of Savannah, who have, by the fortunes of war, fallen into oar hands. On last Monday he made the last public speech of his life at Fancuil Hait, Boston, before a meeting to imagurate measures for sending food and other necessary supplies to the people of Savannah. Mr. Everett had enlisted with his usual sympathy in the purposes of the meeting. In the midst of this unfinished labor he has possed away, leaving behind a spotless reputation and a dignified character that will be the emistion of generations to come.

HIS CHARACTER.

ome.

HIS CHARACTER.

Mr. Everett's career as a stateaman was marked by the peculiar character of his mind. He may be said to have always been consistent with himself. He always had a just estimate of his own place in the politics of his country, and never failed to till it with digaity and effect. In diplomacy he displayed the acuteness of an able counsellor, and acted with the firmness of a devoted advocate. In the cultivation of letters Mr. Everett was best qualified to shine (as he himself appears to have felt) as well by the native tendencies of his genius and the rare endowments of his intellect, as by his habits of persistent industry, and the wonderful compass, variety and exactness of his attainments. In manner Mr. Everett was composed and dignified, never for a moment losing his self-possession. He was ever distinguished for his polished courtesy of manner and his innate kindness of heart. Of the minor virtues, which so many great men are apt to deem unof American society. He grew up under the peculiar produce of republican institutions, of which he was always the strentous champion as well as the brilliant ornament. His name is identified with American letters and statesmanship, and will always be a word of honor with every truly American heart.

Publications of the Income Tax. Eighth district, has sent us the following card. Although the publication of the names may be unfair and im proper, the law, notwithstanding Mr. Putnam's opinion clearly means that publicity shall be given to the returns. in order to detect fraud. Throughout Massachusetts the names are being given in the papers, and it will be necessary to change the law in order to prevent this ex-

The Collector of the United States Internal Revenue for the Eighth district, New York, begs leave to state that the recent publication of some names of income taxpay-ers in a small portion of this district was wholly on-authorized, so far as the Collector or his subordinates are oncerned.

As already explained, the law permits and requires the

As already explained, the law permits and requires the lists to be open for inspection for a certain time, at the Assessor's office; but it does not require a Collector to allow notes to be taken from the copies in his own office. Whatever may be the legal or expedient in regard to the access of the public to the lists, and opinions of judicious men appear to be about equally divided on this point, it is obvious that selections of names here and there, either at random or for personal reasons for publication in the newspapers, is improper and unjust, and should not be permitted.

Collector's Owner, 723 Broadwar, Jan. 14, 1865.

THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ON THE CONSTRUCTION

The following letter of the Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, on the construction of the law, will be read with interest by the public :-

read with interest by the public:—

TRESSERY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERSAL REVISION,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 30, 1864.

Son—Yours of the 29th first, asking permission to inspect the income lists in the possession of assessors for the purpose of publication, has been received. In reply have to say that, by the provisions of the law, lists of income tax must be open to the inspection of any and all persons applying for that purpose. I have therefore instructed those assessors seeking information on this subject that it was their duty to afford every facility which was consistent with the proper discharge of the business of their offices for the examination of such lists for the purpose of publication. Very respectfully.

E. A. ROBBINS, Deputy Commissioner.

JOSET KELLY, ESQ., 193 Fulton street, New York.

The Internal Revenue law does not authorize the con-

The Internal Revenue law does not authorize the con struction the Deputy Commissioner has set forth in the above letter. The act of July, 1964, declares that "it shall be the duty of the assessor of each collection disrict, at the time fixed for leaving such appeals as aforetrict, at the time fixed for leaving such appeals as afore-said, to submit the proceedings of the assessors and sasist-ant assessors, and the annual lists taken and returned as aforesaid, to the inspection of any person who may ap-ply for that purpose." (Sec. 19, p. 8, act of July, 1864.) It is very evident that the only object of the above provision is to enable those who are interested in the returns and their friends, or such as may be dissatisfied with the decisions of the assistant assessors, every fa-cility for presenting their appeals to the assessor, and nothing more. The evils that will ensue, if the Deputy Commissioner's letter shall be carried out, it is more easy to imagine than describe.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD. It would seem that the only justification for publishing list of income taxpayers is that the information thus diffused might afford the means of tracking up skulkers. But to effect any good in this direction the list should ontain the name of every person assessed and the amount of the assessment. There is much reason to believe that in very many cases the returns are materially understated, and in numerous other instances persons liable to the tax have made no return at all. It therefore seems very obvious that if any good end is to be subserved there should be no partial, half way publication, but a full and complete list should be given to the nobile. South Staner, Jan. 14, 1864.

FORT FISHER.

Admiral Porter's Criticisms on Gen. Butler's Report.

The Failure Placed on the Shoulders of the Army Commander.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15, 1866. Admiral Porter, in a communication to the Secretary of the Navy, dated January 9, affords an explanation of various matters connected with the late Wilmington exted with the late Wilmington expedition, which it is proper now to make public, in view of General Butler's official report of that affair.

He claims that his attacking on the 24th instead of the 18th ultimo, even if it had been practicable to make the attack upon the earlier day, had nothing to do with the result. The part to be performed by the navy was only to silence the batteries and demoralize the varrison, so that the army could easily assault the works, which he centends was effectually done. If the army, after landing on the 25th, would not assault the works, it would not have done so on the 18th. The delay gave Butler one thousand additional men, who arrived subsequently

He also states that General Botler started with his troops sooner than he requested him to do, and conse-&c., to the enemy, and thus exposing the plan of attack to the enemy several days before the naval fleet could arrive and prepare for the action, as the Monitors and powder ship had to be towed as he well knew. He quotes from the log book, to show that from the 16th to the 23d there was such a surf on the beach that the men could not have been landed, even if the attack had been On the 23d he sent word to Butler by a despate boat that he would make the attack the next day. But-er should have arrived with his transports off Cape Fear the attack at moon on the 24th, and ellenged the batteries driving the garrison to the bombproofs; but none of the transports arrived until sunset, and then only Butler's headquarter boat and two or three of the other transports

The batteries were again silenced the next day, and the men driven to the bomboroofs, and the army landed, but without making any effort to assault. The army commander concluded that the work was substantially unin jured as a defensive work. He states that the letter of Lieutenant Commander Semple, and the testimony of deserters, prove that the works could have been ours had the troops been allowed to assault, as they desired. What matters it, then, he asks, whether an attack was made on the 18th or 24th, the result would have been

He also asserts that the military part of the expedition was got up in the most unmilitarylike manner, the troops dense water, with a short supply of rations, and unprovided with seige guns or intrenching tools. No allow ance was made for bad weather, or for delays on getting on shore. It appeared that he had calculated on the powder ship and navy doing all the work, and that all the military had to do was to walk into the fort and take possession.

vantage of the work the pavy had done. No musketry or hot were fired at the military during the first day, and but twenty muskets and one or two guns after night fall. Ten of the pickets were, through oversight, near the leave the works and embark in boats, which was the garrison leaving to prevent capture.

Until late in the day of the 26th the forts lay at our mercy, and if the men had not been brought off the is would have surrendered when they marched up and the navy opened fire. He argues that with the commander of the army alone lay the fault of want of

In another communication, dated 11th inst., he states that the powder boat was to have exploded on the 18th, but General Butler requested him to delay it a day or two The storm came on that night, so as to render any further operations impracticable until the 24th, so that delay was navoidable; but he thinks it strange, if Butler had waited so long to make the attempt, he should ask for

BALTIMORE, Jan. 15, 1865.

The American's Beaufort correspondence, under date Nine deserters came off from Fort Fisher a few days

Nine describes came on from four fisher a few days since, and ware picked up by one of the blockading ves-sels. They report that the fort was about surrendering on the 25th, when they were surprised to learn that the troops were being withdrawn from the shore. They represent the garrison as greatly demoralized. The quar-ters, are all destroyed and the men poorly supplied with provisions.

All is quiet in the fleet. There are no indications of an

The United States steam sloop-of-war Narraganset, Commander Woodworth, arrived at Valparaise on the 2d of December, and sailed on the lath for New York, via Montevideo and Rio Janeiro.

of ten guns, lying off Jersey City, is now ready for sea. with crew and battery complete. Her dimensions are as follows:-Length of keel, 245 feet; breadth of beam, 36 feet; depth of hold, 12 feet; tounage, 974 tons; one inclined engine (condensing); diameter of cylinder, 58 wheels, 26 feet. Her average rate of speed is about

The following is a full and correct list of her officers:-Lieutenant Commander—Samuel Magaw.
Acting Master and Executive Officer—G. H. Pendleton.

Taylor.

og Ensigns - Myron Tillson, F. W Sanborn, Mau-

co M. Gorman.

Acting Assistant Surgeon—Stephen C. Hartlett.

Acting Assistant Prymaster—W. E. Rice.

Engineers—Acting First Assistant, G. Gillespie; Acting

geond Assistants, Just T. Wheeler and Wm. Walker;

White.

Acting Gunarr—James Thayer.

Captain it Clerk—John Miles.

Acting Master's Nates—D. W. Borroughs, H. M. Wadsworth, John Bickford.

City Intelligence.

AN ALLEGED ROWDY SHOT BY A POLICEMAN—DEATH OF THE INJURED MAN.—A man named Abram Brown, who was shot by officer Thompson, of the Eighteenth precinct, on New Year's day, died last evening from the effects of the injuries received. It appears that on New Year's day Brown, with several other disorderly persons, was standing on the Third avenue, between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets, when they became engaged in a light. Officer Thompson, who was on that post, interfered to queli the disturbance, whon the ruffnans set upon him, knocking him down with a slung shot, and beating and kicking him as he lay on the sidewalk. The officer regaining his feet and believing his life in danger, drew his revolver and discharged it at the crowd, who then ran away. One of the parties was known to be shot, but it could not then be ascertained who. Officer Thompson pursued them until his strength failed, and he was obliged to be helped to the station house and from thence home. Dr. Kimbark dressed his wounds, but he has not yet been able to return to duty. Captain Cameron succeeded in ascertaining the name of the wounded man, who died yesterday, as above stated. The Coroner was notified and will hold an inquest on the body this morning. This was the second assault made by rowdies on officer Thompson.

The Sixth Avenue Improvement.—The property owners standing on the Third avenue, between Twenty-sixth and

THE SEXTH AVENUE IMPROVEMENT. -The property owners on Sixth avenue and upon the cross streets between Sixth and Seventh avenues, north of the Central Park, hold a and sevential avenues, north of the Central Park, hold a meeting today at noon, at John McClave's, No. 41 Pine atreet, to determine upon the best measures to be taken in regard to the proposed widening of Sixth avenue, and placing the control of the improvement in the Central Park Board, by not of the Legislature, in the same manner as the Seventh avenue. Petitions to be signed by a majority of the owners will be completed at this meeting.

Hor at Willer's Point.—On Friday night last the

officers at Grant General Hospital, Willet's Point, gave complimentary hop in their spacious mess room, which was tastefully decorated for the occasion. There was a goodly gathering of distinguished guests from this city and Flushing and places adjacent, and the ball was an unqualified enjoyment. The celebrated band of the Seventh New York infantry discussed their most ele-quent music on the occasion.

RICHMOND.

Mr. L. A. Hendrick's Despatch. HEADQUARTERS, FIFTH ARMY CORPS, BEFORE PHYEREBURG, Jan. 13, 1865.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN BURAGE RICE. Captain Burage Rice, late Inspector General Second origade, First division, was killed to-day two miles outide our lines by some rebel cavalry, who ambushed and stacked a foraging party of which he was in charge party, consisting of four companies from the One Hun-dred and Eighty-seventh, One Hundred and Eightyeighth and One Hundred and Eighty-ninth New York giments, so that they did not stop long enough to ascertain the strength of their assailants.

After the foragers had returned to camp the One Hundred and Eighty-ninth New York regiment, to which Captain Rice belonged, was sent in pursuit of the rebels; but the latter had made good their escape.

RECOVERY OF THE BODY OF CAPTAIN RICE. brush and stripped of every particle of clothing. He had been shot twice through the head, and there is no question that he was deliberately murdered after surre ing himself a prisoner, as when our men left him he was and popular officer. His body will be sent to Bath, New York, where he has left a family. Several of the foraging party with Captain Rice were wounded, but all escaped.
Captain Bennett, of the Two Hundred and Tenth New

York regiment, and Sergeant Wallace Harris, Commissary Sergeant of the One Hundred and Nineteenth Pennsylvania regiment, went out with a foraging party a few days ago from Battery King, General Gwyn's brigade, and have not yet returned. The most charitable supposition is that they have been taken prisoners.

A new feature was inaugurated last evening at the Corps Hospital, having for its object the enlivening of the tedious hours of the sick soldiers by a musical entertainment. The band from army headquarters played last two or three evenings a week.

The Press Despatch. HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Jan. 13, 1865. The utmost quiet still reigns along the lines in front of this army. Even picket firing seems to have been given

Brigadier General Williams, who has been assistant cept the short time when General Burnside commanded it, has been appointed inspector general of the armies Point with General Grant. No officer in the service stands higher in the esteem and affection of those who know him than does General Williams, and he leaves these headquarters with the good wishes of every one. Lieutenant Colonel Barstow is General Williams' successor, and will prove an efficient officer. The Second division of the Second corps was reviewed

or two.

The Fifty-seventh and Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania regiments have been consolidated, owing to the thinness of their ranks. The new organization will be commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Bumpess, and known as the Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Trials at General Dix's Headquarters.

recently tried by a military commission at the depart-

of a rebel officer, who came through the lines in violation of the President's proclamation, and was found in this city making extensive purchases of female wearing ap parel and preparing to go South. General Dix ordered her before a military commission, and she was fined \$1,230-the amount of her purchases-and sentenced to be sent across the lines, at her own expense, under guard. The money has been paid according to the terms of the sentence, and she has been sent off in custody of an

The next case is that of Smedley, an Englishman. He crossed the lines in violation of the President's proclama tion, came to this city, and embarked for England some three months ago under an assumed name. He returned three or four weeks ago by steamer, under another as sumed name, and was arrested two or three days after landing. He was sentenced to six months' imprisonment in Fort Lafavette, where he is now confined, and will then be sent back to England. A general court martial was organized on Saturday

(General W. H. Morris, president) for the trial of other violators of the laws of war, who will imprediately be brought before it. They are cases of the highest importmences its session.

PORTLAND, Jan. 15, 1865 The North American sailed at half-past ten on Saturday

night. She will probably reach St. Johns, N. F., on

Wednesday morning.

The Nicarastra Route .- The undersigned, passengers from San Francisco to New York over the Nicaragus public their entire satisfaction with said transit route public their entire satisfaction with said transit route; their conviction that, with the means and facilities always provided, and with the improvements now in progress, this route is destined not only to compete successfully with the old route via Pranmas, but cannot fail to become the favorite route of travel between the Atlantic Sates and our Pacific possessions; that our present passage over this route has boen in all respects fortunate and agreeable. By crossing the State of Nicaragua the excessive heat and consequent exposure to disease of the Pasama route are entirely avoided, and the passengers, in making the transit, enjoy a view of scenery which, for variety and beauty is scarcely equalled on any line of travel in the world, while the land carriage from San Juan to Virgin Bay, and take and river navigation thence to Greytown, afford an agreeable variety, and greatly relieve the monotony of a long sea voyage.

The ships of this line by whi h we have made the passage—the Moses Taylor and Golden Rule—have not only conveyed us with speed and in safety, but have proved themselves stanch and reliable under all circumstances. The latter—the Golden Rule—by her superior speed, her ample and elegant accommodations, and the perfection of all her fittings and appointments, greatly excels any ship of the old line on the Atlantic, and in our opinion fully equals any steamship on either ocean. Her able and accomplished commander, Captain Babcock, while ever vigilant and unremitting in his attention to all that concerns the safety of his ship and the success of the voyage, omitted nothing which could promote the comfort or contribute to the pleasure of his passengers. In his effort to personse one comfort and render the voyage agreeable he has been ably seconded by his officers and men of all classes under his command. On board the Golden Rule and Moses Taylor we have enjoyed every confort and furnity possible on a sea voyage; and should it be our fortune signin to journey by sea to the shores of the Pacific we shal their conviction that, with the means and facilities always provided, and with the improvements now in progress

Captain Charles P. Shabury :--

Six-The undersigned, passengers from Aspinwall to New York, beg leave to present to you, and through you, to your officers, our thanks for your kindness and atten-

to your officers, our thanks for your kindness and attention on the voyage. We cannot speak in too high terms too do not be voyage. We cannot speak in too high terms of the order, regularity and neatoess which characterize every department of the ship. The abundant and excellent fare and attentive servants contributed greatly to our personal comfort. We have been led to present this to you mamuch as the line has not heretofore been distinguished for its attentions to the comforts of passengers, and with the hope that it will induce an increase of travel to and from the Pacific.

Wishing you much happiness and many prosperous voyages, we are, dear sir, yours, respectfully, can the property of the conference of the property of

THE GULF.

A Blockade Runner Cut Out from Galveston Harbor.

Reported Engagement Near Mobile, Ala.,

&c.,

The United States steam transport Continental, Captain George Sumner, from New Orleans 7th inst., via Key West, arrived at this port yesterday. Purser S. E. Craft

The steamship Marning Star, Captain Horatio Nelson from New Orleans, arrived at this port late last night. The Morning Star left New Orleans on Saturday, January 7, at half-past four P. M., but in consequence of the low state of water on the bar at the Southwest Pass, did not cross until Sunday, at five P. M. Passed in the river, bound up, the steamship George Cromwell, from New York, and brig Rynas, of Camden. Left inside the bur bark Joseph Byer, of Philadelphia, and bark Pawnee, hermaphrodite brigs Abby Thaxter, of Bangor, and Almade, of Searsport. Off Carysfort light passed two screw steamers bound South. Off Jupiter Injet passed a side

The Morning Star has experienced strong gales of wind, with heavy head sea, the entire passage.

The steamship Creole left New Orleans for New York on Friday, the 7th inst., and when about sixty miles lown the river broke the piston of one of her engines and bursted the cylinder and cylinder head. Size put back to New Orleans and her passengers were transferred to

day, the 9th inst.

The Morning Star brings a cargo of one thousand nine hundred bales of cotton, and a mail

Our New Orleans Correspondence. NEW ORLEANS, LA., Jan. 6, 1865.

GALLANT EXPLOIT OF ENSIGN BLUNE. night of the 26th ult. the blockade running chooner Belle, laden with one hundred and twenty bales of cotton was cut out from the burbor of Galves ton, Texas, by a boat's crew from the United States steamer Virginia, in charge of Ensign Blume. At the time the Belle was lying within five hundred vards of the guard ship. This, as well as shore batteries and the rebel forts, were passed without causing any alarm, and the prize arrived alongside the Virginia before the enemy were aware of the nature of the movement. A few months previous Ensign Blume escaped from Galveston.

where he was confined as a prisoner of war. DESTRUCTION OF THE GUNDOAT RATTLER BY THE RESERVE The gunboat Rattler was destroyed by fire on Friday ast by a party of rebels. During a severe storm she broke from her moorings between Natchez and Vicksbarg, drifted about for some time and finally grounded. A gang of guerillas discovered her in this s tuation, when they boarded and set fire to her. She was burned to the

water's edge. A day or two since a gentleman residing in this city received a letter from Mobile, in which was a statement that a fight took place in the vicinity of that city on the 31st ult. No additional particulars were given.

BAIDS FROM BATON ROUTS Detachments of the Twelfth Illinois cavalry, under ommand of Major Claybourn, of that regiment, have recently made a number of raids from Ba'on Rouge in va-

could made a number of raids from Ba'on Rouge in various directions, scouring the country for miles around. Between fifteen and twenty prisoners, large numbers of horses and mules, as well as a quantity of ordinance and commissary stores, have been captured and brought in.

REBER, RAIDS SKAR FLAQUEEVENS.

On Saturday last Lieutenant J. B. Massicot (provest marshal at Plaqueemine), a corporal and two privates were captured by a portion of Ratcliff's guerilla band, near Indian Village. Having heard that the grerillas were in the neighborhood, Lieutenant Massicot started from Plaqueemine on a scout at three o'clock in the afternoon, with fifteen cavalrymens.

A few days previous the rebels surprised our cavalry picket, killing one man and capturing three others. They entered our lines from the river and surprised the pickets while at dinner. The seidier who was killed had formerly been a prisoner in Texas, and had often declared that he would hever be taken alive again. He kept his word, for while attempting to exape was shot. The rebels were commanded by Captain Williams. After securing the prisoners, their horses and a courrements, the guerillas quietty left in the direction of Bayou Goula. About the time that this affair occurred four of our solders were freed upon by our pickets, who mistook them for rebels. One of the party, Sergeant Hoar, was mortally wounded.

The following is a copy of Ratelit's order requiring each person on whom it is served to join his goerilla band:—

Having been authorized by Lieutenant General Buck Having seen authorized by Lieutenian General Buck-ner to raise a cavairy company for special duty east of the Atchafalaya, you are hereby notified to report your-self at my headquarters within ten days after receiving this notice. Failing to do so, you will be arrested and sent under guard to the headquarters of Lieuteniant Gene-ral Buckner. RATCLIFF, commanding advance. Liktr. Stillwizz, commanding courier lines. BAYOU GROSE SETS, Dec. 26, 1804.

BAYOU GROSER SETE, Dec. 26, 1864.

MILITARY EXECUTION AT BAYON RODGE.

On Friday last private Larkin W. Ray, who recently murdered Surgeon Sodler, was hung at Baton Rouge. Ray bore himself bravely to the last, though his face was blanched with terror. His only regret was that he had not shot the officer whom he intended to kill.

not shot the officer whom he intended to kill.

ACTION TOWARDS DIR ELECTION OF A UNITED STATES SENATOR.

In the Legislature yesterday Mr. Jones offered a joint
resolution providing for a joint session on Monday next,
for the purpose of electing a United States Senator for
the term of six years, to commence from the 4th of
March next. The resolution was adopted on three sepa-

Major Generals Steele, Gilmore and Baldy Smith are in Brigadier General Joseph Easley, of Red river fame, is ppointed to the command of the district of Baton

traffic to the gold mines of our new Eldorades-Idahe and Montans-and the corresponding demand for the nucessaries of life by the enterprising immigrants there, have made a new call upon our commercial resources that has been promply met. Four steamers are advertised to sail and to open communication with these dis-tant mines. The Deer Lodge, a new steamer, built at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, expressly for this trade, will leave Pittsburg for Fort Benton and intermediate points en route to the mines, on Saturday, February 18, leaving vessel will be followed by the steamers Renton, St. Louis, March 11; the Yellow Stone, March 18, and the Fanny vitinely open to the hardy and honeral emigrants who de sire a free home and independence in the wealthy regions mineral resources of these Territories—States in em-bryo—are inexhaustible, and no jealous legislation on exodus of their subjects from reaping the benefits and advantages thus offered to all the world. Then, hol for the gold mines of Montana and Idaha

PLYING MACHINE,-We notice a paragraph in a New fersey paper in regard to the air ship of Dr. Solomor Andrews, and would correct an error therein. A scientific commission appointed by the Secretary of War, in pursuance of a resolution of one of the military committees of Congress last session, did, after about four months' consideration, make a favorable report thereon, and recommended an appropriation by Congress to test the value of the invention. The Doctor asks no assist-ance "to perfect his invention," being entirely satisfied with the success of his experiments made in 1864—an account of which we published, and the only information on the subject which he has permitted to be given to the public. The use of the invention has been effected to the government for military purposes, and when the proper time comes the public shall have the facts; for, as we said before, in our report of his experiments, "we have the documents."

Among the passengers by the steamer Arago are the following officers, who escaped from the robei military prison at Columbia, S. C., and succeeded in reaching our

Captain H. A. Mattison, 12th New Jersey, Lieutenant H. A. D. Merritt, 5th New Yor Licotenant H. A. D. Merritt, 5th New York cavalry, of Dalagran's expedition against Richmond.
Captain B. T. Riggs, 18th Kennucky.
bleuffannt James Stektmay, with this,
Listenant F. Moore, 75d Panagel and